New-Englands
RARITIES
Discovered:
IN
Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents,
and *Plants* of that Country.

Together with
The *Physical* and *Chyrurgical* REMEDIES wherewith the *Natives* constantly use to Cure their DISTEMPERS, WOUNDS, and SORES.

ALSO
A perfect *Description* of an *Indian SQUA*, in all her Bravery; with a POEM not improperly conferr'd upon her.

LASTLY
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the most remarkable Passages in that Country amongst the ENGLISH.

Illustrated with CUTS.

By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent.

London, Printed for *G. Widdowes* at the *Green Dragon* in St. *Pauls* Church yard, 1672.

To the highly obliging,
His honoured Friend and Kinſman,

SAMUEL FORTREY Eſq;

SIR,

IT was by your aſſiſtance (enabling me) that I commenc'd a Voyage into thoſe remote parts of the World (known to us by the painful Diſcovery of that memorable Gentleman Sir Fran. Drake.) *Your bounty then and formerly hath engaged a retribution of my Gratitude, and not knowing how to teſtifie the ſame unto you otherwayes, I have (although with ſome reluctancy) adventured to obtrude upon you theſe rude and indigeſted Eight Years Obſervations, wherein whether I ſhall more ſhame my ſelf or injure your accurate Judgment and better Employment in the peruſal, is a queſtion.*

Epiſtle Dedicatory.

We read of Kings and Gods that kindly took
A Pitcher fill'd with Water from the Brook.

The Contemplation whereof (well knowing your noble and generous Diſpoſition) hath confirm'd in me the hope that you will pardon my preſumption, and accept the tender of the fruits of my Travel after this homely manner, and my ſelf as,

Sir,

Your highly obliged,

&

moſt humble Servant,

John Joſſelyn.

Died Christmas Day 1674
— James Fortrye Esqr —

Elizabeth Wife of James Fortry Esq
Died 1 Jany 1715.
16 suppose
[illegible] no Issue

Mrs Susan Balteel Widow of
Mr Peter B merchant & Daughter
of Peter Fortrie merchr & Sister
of Capt James Fortrie — She
died 19 June 1692 aged 70 Jhs

From Register of Northfleet

Registrum Roffense p 75

New-Englands RARITIES Discovered.

IN the year of our Lord 1663. *May* 28. upon an Invitation from my only Brother, I departed from *London*, and arrived at *Boſton*, the chief Town in the *Maſſachuſets*, a Colony of *Engliſhmen* in *New-England*, the 28*th* of *July* following.

Boſton (whoſe longitude is 315 deg. and 42 deg. 30 min. of North Latitude) is built on the South-weſt ſide of a Bay large enough for the Anchorage of 500 Sail of Ships, the Buildings are handſome, joyning one to the other as in *London*, with many large ſtreets, moſt of them paved with pebble ſtone, in the high ſtreet towards the Common there are fair Buildings ſome of ſtone, and at the Eaſt End of the

Town one amongſt the reſt, built by the Shore by Mr. *Gibs* a Merchant, being a ſtately Edifice, which it is thought will ſtand him in little leſs than 3000 *l.* before it be fully finiſhed. The Town is not divided into Pariſhes, yet they have three fair Meeting-houſes or Churches, which hardly ſuffice to receive the Inhabitants and Strangers that come in from all parts.

Having refreſhed my ſelf here for ſome time, and opportunely lighting upon a paſſage in a Bark belonging to a Friend of my Brothers, and bound to the Eaſtward, I put to ſea again, and on the Fifteenth of *Auguſt* I arrived at *Black-point*, otherwiſe called *Scarborow*, the habitation of my beloved Brother, being about an hundred leagues to the Eaſtward of *Boſton*; here I reſided eight years, and made it my buſineſs to diſcover all along the Natural, Phyſical, and Chyrurgical Rarities of this New-found World.

New-England is ſaid to begin at 40 and to end at 46 of Northerly Latitude, that is from *de la Ware* Bay to *New-found-Land*.

The Sea Coaſts are accounted wholſomeſt, the Eaſt and South Winds coming from

from Sea produceth warm weather, the Northweſt coming over land cauſeth extremity of Cold, and many times ſtrikes the Inhabitants both *Engliſh* and *Indian* with that ſad Diſeaſe called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Empiema.*

The Country generally is Rocky and Mountanous, and extremely overgrown with wood, yet here and there beautified with large rich Valleys, wherein are Lakes ten, twenty, yea ſixty miles in compaſs, out of which our great Rivers have their Beginnings.

Fourſcore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northweſt of *Scarborow*, a Ridge of Mountains run Northweſt and Northeaſt an hundred Leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth Snow all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at Sea. It is riſing ground from the Sea ſhore to theſe Hills, and they are inacceſſible but by the Gullies which the diſſolved Snow hath made; in theſe Gullies grow *Saven* Bulhes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing Diſcoverer; upon the top of the higheſt of theſe Mountains is a large Level

or

or Plain of a days journey over, whereon nothing grows but Moſs; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of maſſie ſtones piled one upon another, and you may as you aſcend ſtep from one ſtone to another, as if you were going up a pair of ſtairs, but winding ſtill about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a days time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is alſo a Level of about an Acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midſt of it; which you may hear run down, but how it aſcends is a myſtery. From this rocky Hill you may ſee the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond theſe Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods.

New-England is by ſome affirmed to be an Iſland, bounded on the North with the River

River *Canada* (ſo called from Monſieur *Cane*) on the South with the River *Mohegan* or *Hudſons* River, ſo called becauſe he was the firſt that diſcovered it. Some will have *America* to be an Iſland, which out of queſtion muſt needs be, if there be a Northeaſt paſſage found out into the South Sea; it contains 1152400000 Acres. The diſcovery of the Northweſt paſſage (which lies within the River of *Canada*) was undertaken with the help of ſome Proteſtant *Frenchmen*, which left *Canada* and retired to *Boſton* about the year 1669. The Northeaſt people of *America*, i.e. *New-England*, *&c.* are judged to be *Tartars* called *Samoades*, being alike in complexion, ſhape, habit and manners, (ſee the *Globe*:) Their Language is very ſignificant, uſing but few words, every word having a diverſe ſignification, which is expreſt by their geſture; as when they hold their head of one ſide the word ſignifieth one thing, holding their hand up when they pronounce it ſignifieth another thing. Their Speeches in their Aſſemblies are very gravely delivered, commonly in perfect *Hexamiter* Verſe, with great ſilence and attention, and anſwered again *ex tempore* after the ſame manner.

Having

Having given you ſome ſhort Notes concerning the Country in general, I ſhall now enter upon the propoſed Diſcovery of the Natural, Phyſical, and Chyrurgical Rarities; and that I may methodically deliver them unto you, I ſhall caſt them into this form: 1. Birds. 2. Beaſts. 3. Fiſhes. 4. Serpents and Inſects. 5. Plants, of theſe 1. ſuch Plants as are common with us, 2. of ſuch Plants as are proper to the Country, 3. of ſuch Plants as are proper to the Country and have no name known to us, 4. of ſuch Plants as have ſprung up ſince the *Engliſh* Planted and kept Cattle there, 5. of ſuch Garden Herbs (amongſt us) as do thrive there and of ſuch as do not. 6. Of Stones, Minerals, Metals, and Earths.

First, Of Birds.

The Humming Bird.

THe *Humming Bird*, the leaſt of all Birds, little bigger than a *Dor*, of variable glittering Colours, they feed upon Honey, which they ſuck out of Bloſſoms and

and Flowers with their long Needle-like Bills; they ſleep all Winter, and are not to be ſeen till the Spring, at which time they breed in little Neſts made up like a bottom of ſoft Silk-like matter, their Eggs no bigger than a white Peaſe, they hatch three or four at a time, and are proper to this Country.

The Troculus.

The *Troculus*, a ſmall Bird, black and white, no bigger than a Swallow, the points of whoſe Feathers are ſharp, which they ſtick into the ſides of the Chymney (to reſt themſelves, their Legs being exceeding ſhort) where they breed in Neſts made like a Swallows Neſt, but of a glewy ſubſtance, and which is not faſtened to the Chymney as a Swallows Neſt, but hangs down the Chymney by a clew-like ſtring a yard long. They commonly have four or five young ones, and when they go away, which is much about the time that Swallows uſe to depart, they never fail to throw down one of their young Birds into the room by way of Gratitude. I have more than once obſerved, that againſt the ruin of the Family theſe Birds will ſuddenly forſake the houſe and come no more.

The

The Pilhannaw.

The *Pilhannaw* or *Mechquan*, much like the deſcription of the *Indian Ruck*, a monſtrous great Bird, a kind of Hawk, ſome ſay an Eagle, four times as big as a Goſhawk, white Mail'd, having two or three purple Feathers in her head as long as Geeſes Feathers they make Pens of, the Quills of theſe Feathers are purple, as big as Swans Quills and tranſparent; her Head is as big as a Childs of a year old, a very Princely Bird; when ſhe ſoars abroad, all ſort of feathered Creatures hide themſelves, yet ſhe never preys upon any of them, but upon *Fawns* and *Jaccals*: She Ayries in the Woods upon the high Hills of *Oſſapy*, and is very rarely or ſeldome ſeen.

The Turkie.

The *Turkie*, who is blacker than ours; I have heard ſeveral credible perſons affirm, they have ſeen *Turkie Cocks* that have weighed forty, yea ſixty pound; but out of my perſonal experimental knowledge I can aſſure you, that I have eaten my ſhare of a *Turkie Cock*, that when he was pull'd and garbidg'd, weighed thirty pound;

pound; and I have also seen threescore broods of young *Turkies* on the side of a Marsh, sunning of themselves in a morning betimes, but this was thirty years since, the *English* and the *Indian* having now destroyed the breed, so that 'tis very rare to meet with a wild *Turkie* in the Woods; but some of the *English* bring up great store of the wild kind, which remain about their Houses as tame as ours in *England*.

The Goose.

The *Goose*, of which there are three kinds; the *Gray Goose*, the *White Goose*, and the *Brant*: The *Goose* will live a long time; I once found in a *White Goose* three Hearts, she was a very old one, and so tuff, that we gladly gave her over although exceeding well roasted.

The Bloody-Flux Cured.

A Friend of mine of good Quality living sometime in *Virginia* was sore troubled for a long time with the *Bloody-Flux*, having tryed several Remedies by the advice of his Friends without any good effect, at last was induced with a longing desire to drink the Fat Dripping of

of a Gooſe newly taken from the Fire, which abſolutely cured him, who was in deſpair of ever recovering his health again.

The Gripe and Vulture.

The *Gripe*, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the *Vulture*: They are both cowardly *Kites*, preying upon Fiſh caſt up on the ſhore. In the year 1668. there was a great mortallity of Eels in *Caſco Bay*, thither reſorted at the ſame time an infinite number of *Gripes*, inſomuch that being ſhot by the Inhabitants, they fed their Hogs with them for ſome weeks; at other times you ſhall ſeldome ſee above two or three in a dozen miles travelling. The Quill Feathers in their Wings make excellent Text Pens, and the Feathers of their Tail are highly eſteemed by the *Indians* for their Arrows, they will not ſing in flying; a *Gripes* Tail is worth a *Beavers* Skin up in the Country.

A Remedy for the Coldneſs and pain of the Stomach.

The Skin of a *Gripe* dreſt with the doun on, is good to wear upon the Stomach for the Pain and Coldneſs of it.

The

The Oſprey.

The *Oſprey*, which in this Country is white mail'd.

A Remedy for the Tooth-ach.

Their Beaks excell for the Tooth-ach, picking the Gums therewith till they bleed.

The Wobble.

The *Wobble*, an ill ſhaped Fowl, having no long Feathers in their Pinions, which is the reaſon they cannot fly, not much unlike the *Pengwin*; they are in the Spring very fat, or rather oyly, but pull'd and garbidg'd, and laid to the Fire to roaſt, they yield not one drop.

For Aches.

Our way (for they are very ſoveraign for *Aches*) is to make Mummy of them, that is, to ſalt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven; or elſe (which is the better way) to bury them under ground for a day or two, then quarter them and ſtew them in a Tin Stew-pan with a very little water.

The Loone.

The *Loone* is a Water Fowl, alike in ſhape to the *Wobble*, and as virtual for Aches, which we order after the ſame manner.

The Owl.

The *Owl*, *Avis devia*, which are of three kinds; the great *Gray Owl* with Ears, the little *Gray Owl*, and the *White Owl* which is no bigger than a *Thruſh*.

The Turkie Buzzard.

The *Turkie Buzzard*, a kind of *Kite*, but as big as a *Turkie*, brown of colour, and very good meat.

What Birds are not to be found in New-England.

Now by what the Country hath not, you may gheſs at what it hath; it hath no *Nightingals*, nor *Larks*, nor *Bulfinches*, nor *Sparrows*, nor *Blackbirds*, nor *Magpies*,

pies, nor *Jackdawes*, nor *Popinjays*, nor *Rooks*, nor *Pheaſants*, nor *Woodcocks*, nor *Quails*, nor *Robins*, nor *Cuckoes*, *&c.*

Secondly, Of Beaſts.

The Bear, which are generally black.

THe *Bear*, they live four months in Caves, that is all Winter; in the Spring they bring forth their young ones, they ſeldome have above three Cubbs in a litter, are very fat in the Fall of the Leaf with feeding upon Acorns, at which time they are excellent Veniſon; their Brains are venomous; they feed much upon water Plantane in the Spring and Summer, and Berries, and alſo upon a ſhell-fiſh called a *Horſe-foot*, and are never mankind, *i. e.* fierce, but in rutting time, and then they walk the Country twenty, thirty, forty in a company, making a hideous noiſe with roaring, which you may hear a mile or two before they come ſo near to endanger the Traveller. About four years ſince, Acorns being very ſcarce up in the Country, ſome numbers of them came down

amongſt the *Engliſh* Plantations, which generally are by the Sea ſide; at one Town called *Gorgiana* in the Province of *Meyn* (called alſo *New-Sommerſet-ſhire*) they kill'd fourſcore.

For Aches and Cold Swellings.

Their Greaſe is very good for Aches and Cold Swellings, the *Indians* anoint themſelves therewith from top to toe, which hardens them againſt the cold weather. A black Bears Skin heretofore was worth forty ſhillings, now you may have one for ten, much uſed by the *Engliſh* for Beds and Coverlets, and by the *Indians* for Coats.

For pain and lameneſs upon Cold.

One *Edw. Andrews* being foxt, and falling backward croſs a Thought in a Shallop or Fiſher-boat, and taking cold upon it, grew crooked, lame, and full of pain, was cured, lying one Winter upon Bears Skins newly flead off, with ſome upon him, ſo that he ſweat every night.

The Wolf.

The *Wolf*, of which there are two kinds; one with a round ball'd Foot, and are

are in ſhape like mungrel Maſtiffs; the other with a flat Foot, theſe are liker Greyhounds, and are called *Deer Wolfs*, becauſe they are accuſtomed to prey upon *Deer*. A *Wolf* will eat a *Wolf* new dead, and ſo do Bears as I ſuppoſe, for their dead Carkaſes are never found, neither by the *Indian* nor *Engliſh*. They go a clicketing twelve days, and have as many Whelps at a Litter as a Bitch. The *Indian Dog* is a Creature begotten 'twixt a *Wolf* and a *Fox*, which the *Indians* lighting upon, bring up to hunt the *Deer* with. The *Wolf* is very numerous, and go in companies, ſometimes ten, twenty, more or fewer, and ſo cunning, that ſeldome any are kill'd with Guns or Traps; but of late they have invented a way to deſtroy them, by binding four Maycril Hooks a croſs with a brown thread, and then wrapping ſome Wool about them, they dip them in melted Tallow till it be as round and as big as an Egg; theſe (when any Beaſt hath been kill'd by the *Wolves*) they ſcatter by the dead Carkaſe, after they have beaten off the *Wolves*; about Midnight the *Wolves* are ſure to return again to the place where they left the ſlaughtered Beaſt, and the

firſt thing they venture upon will be theſe balls of fat.

For old Aches.

A black *Wolfs* Skin is worth a *Beaver* Skin among the *Indians*, being highly eſteemed for helping old Aches in old people, worn as a Coat; they are not mankind, as in *Ireland* and other Countries, but do much harm by deſtroying of our *Engliſh* Cattle.

The Ounce.

The *Ounce* or *Wild Cat*, is about the bigneſs of two luſty Ram Cats, preys upon Deer and our *Engliſh* Poultrey: I once found ſix whole Ducks in the belly of one I killed by a Pond ſide: Their Fleſh roaſted is as good as Lamb, and as white.

For Aches and ſhrunk Sinews.

Their Greaſe is ſoveraign for all manner of Aches and ſhrunk Sinews: Their Skins are accounted good Fur, but ſomewhat courſe.

The

The Raccoon.

The *Raccoon* liveth in hollow trees, and is about the ſize of a *Gib Cat*; they feed upon Moſs, and do infeſt our *Indian* Corn very much; they will be exceeding fat in Autumn; their fleſh is ſomewhat dark, but good food roaſted.

For Bruiſes and Aches.

Their Fat is excellent for Bruiſes and Aches. Their Skins are eſteemed a good deep Fur, but yet as the *Wild Cats* ſomewhat coarſe.

The Porcupine.

The *Porcupine* in ſome parts of the Countrey Eaſtward, towards the *French*, are as big as an ordinary Mungrel Cur; a very angry Creature and dangerous, ſhooting a whole ſhower of Quills with a rowſe at their enemies, which are of that nature, that wherever they ſtick in the fleſh, they will work through in a ſhort time if not prevented by pulling of them out. The *Indians* make uſe of their Quills, which are hardly a handful long, to adorn

the edges of their birchen diſhes, and weave (dying ſome of them red, others yellow and blew) curious bags or pouches, in works like *Turkie-work*.

The Beaver, Canis Ponticus, Amphybious.

The *Beaver*, whoſe old ones are as big as an *Otter*, or rather bigger, a Creature of a rare inſtinct, as may apparently be ſeen in their artificial Dam-heads to raiſe the water in the Ponds where they keep, and their houſes having three ſtories, which would be too large to diſcourſe: They have all of them four Cods hanging outwardly between their hinder legs, two of them are ſoft or oyly, and two ſolid or hard; the *Indians* ſay they are *Hermaphrodites*.

For Wind in the Stomach.

Their ſolid Cods are much uſed in Phyſick: Our *Engliſhwomen* in this Country uſe the powder grated, as much as will lye upon a ſhilling in a draught of *Fiol* Wine, for Wind in the Stomach and Belly, and venture many times in ſuch caſes to give it to Women with Child: Their Tails are flat, and covered with Scales without hair, which

which being flead off, and the Tail boiled, proves exceeding good meat, being all Fat, and as ſweet as Marrow.

The Mooſe Deer.

The *Mooſe Deer*, which is a very goodly Creature, ſome of them twelve foot high, with exceeding fair Horns with broad Palms, ſome of them two fathom from the tip of one Horn to the other; they commonly have three *Fawns* at a time; their fleſh is not dry like Deers fleſh, but moiſt and luſhious ſomewhat like Horſe fleſh (as they judge that have taſted of both) but very wholſome. The fleſh of their *Fawns* is an incomparable diſh, beyond the fleſh of an Aſſes Foal ſo highly eſteemed by the *Romans*, or that of young Spaniel Puppies ſo much cried up in our days in *France* and *England*.

Mooſe Horns better for Phyſick uſe than Harts Horns.

Their Horns are far better (in my opinion) for Phyſick than the Horns of other Deer, as being of a ſtronger nature: As for their Claws, which both *Engliſhmen* and *French* make uſe of for *Elk*, I cannot approve

approve ſo to be from the Effects, having had ſome trial of it; beſides, all that write of the *Elk*, deſcribe him with a tuft of hair on the left Leg behind, a little above the paſtern joynt on the outſide of the Leg, not unlike the tuft (as I conceive) that groweth upon the Breaſt of a *Turkie Cock*, which I could never yet ſee upon the Leg of a *Mooſe*, and I have ſeen ſome number of them.

For Children breeding Teeth.

The *Indian Webbes* make uſe of the broad Teeth of the *Fawns* to hang about their Childrens Neck when they are breeding of their Teeth. The Tongue of a grown *Mooſe*, dried in the ſmoak after the *Indian* manner, is a diſh for a *Sagamor*.

The Maccarib.

The *Maccarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, ſmooth hair'd and ſoft as ſilk; their Horns grow backwards a long their backs to their rumps, and turn again a handful beyond their Noſe, having another Horn in the middle of their Forehead, about half a yard long, very ſtraight, but wreathed

wreathed like an *Unicorns* Horn, of a brown jettie colour, and very ſmooth: The Creature is no where to be found, but upon Cape *Sable* in the *French* Quarters, and there too very rarely, they being not numerous; ſome few of their Skins and their ſtreight Horns are (but very ſparingly) brought to the *Engliſh*.

The Fox.

The *Fox*, which differeth not much from ours, but are ſomewhat leſs; a black *Fox* Skin heretofore was wont to be valued at fifty and ſixty pound, but now you may have them for twenty ſhillings; indeed there is not any in *New-England* that are perfectly black, but ſilver hair'd, that is ſprinkled with grey hairs.

The Jaccal.

The *Jaccal*, is a Creature that hunts the *Lions* prey, a ſhrew'd ſign that there are *Lions* upon the Continent; there are thoſe that are yet living in the Countrey, that do conſtantly affirm, that about ſix or ſeven and thirty years ſince an *Indian* ſhot

ſhot a young *Lion*, ſleeping upon the body of an Oak blown up by the roots, with an Arrow, not far from Cape *Anne*, and ſold the Skin to the *Engliſh*. But to ſay ſomething of the *Jaccal*, they are ordinarily leſs than *Foxes*, of the colour of a gray Rabbet, and do not ſcent nothing near ſo ſtrong as a *Fox*; ſome of the *Indians* will eat of them: Their Greaſe is good for all that *Fox* Greaſe is good for, but weaker; they are very numerous.

The Hare.

The *Hare* in *New-England* is no bigger than our *Engliſh* Rabbets, of the ſame colour, but withall having yellow and black ſtrokes down the ribs; in Winter they are milk white, and as the Spring approacheth they come to their colour; when the Snow lies upon the ground they are very bitter with feeding upon the bark of Spruce, and the like.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Of Fiſhes.

PLiny and *Iſadore* write there are not above 144 Kinds of Fiſhes, but to my knowledge there are nearer 300: I ſuppoſe *America* was not known to *Pliny* and *Iſadore*.

A Catalogue of Fiſh, that is, of thoſe that are to be ſeen between the Engliſh Coaſt and America, *and thoſe proper to the Countrey.*

Alderling.
Alize, *Alewife*, becauſe great bellied; *Olaſle*, *Oldwife*, *Allow.*
Anchova or *Sea Minnow.*
Aleport.
Albicore.
Barble.
Barracha.
Barracoutha, a Fiſh peculiar to the *Weſt-Indies.*
Barſticle.
Baſſe.
Sea Biſhop, proper to the *Norway* Seas.

River

River Bleak or *Bley*, a *River Swallow.*
Sea Bleak or *Bley*, or *Sea Camelion.*
Blew Fish or *Hound Fish*, two kinds, *speckled Hound Fish*, and *blew Hound Fish* called *Horse Fish.*
Bonito or *Dozado*, or *Spanish Dolphin.*
River Bream.
Sea Bream.
Cud Bream.
Bullhead or *Indian Muscle.*
River Bulls.
Burfish.
Burret.
Cackarel or *Laxe.*
Calemarie or *Sea Clerk.*
Catfish.
Carp.
Chare, a Fish proper to the River *Wimander* in *Lancashire.*
Sea Chough.
Chub or *Chevin.*
Cony Fish.
Clam or *Clamp.*
Sea Cob.
Cockes, or *Coccles*, or *Coquil.*
Cook Fish.
Rock Cod.
Sea Cod or *Sea Whiting.*

Crab,

Crab, divers kinds, as the *Sea Crab*, *Boat-fish*, *River Crab*, *Sea Lion*, *&c.*
Sea Cucumber.
Cunger or *Sea Eel.*
Cunner or *Sea Roach.*
Cur.
Currier, *Poft*, or *Lacquey* of the Sea.
Crampfish or *Torpedo.*
Cuttle, or *Sleeves*, or *Sea Angler.*
Clupea, the *Tunnies* enemy.
Sea Cornet.
Cornuta or *Horned Fish.*
Dace, *Dare*, or *Dart.*
Sea Dart, *Javelins.*
Dogfish or *Tubarone.*
Dolphin.
Dorce.
Dorrie, *Goldfish.*
Golden-eye, *Gilt-pole*, or *Godline*, *Yellow-heads.*
Sea Dragon or *Sea Spider*, *Quaviner.*
Drum, a Fish frequent in the *West Indies.*
Sea Emperour or *Sword Fish.*
Eel, of which divers kinds.
Sea Elephant, the Leather of this Fish will never rot, excellent for Thongs.
Ears of the Sea.
Flayl Fish.

Flounder

Flownder or *Flook*, the young ones are called *Dabs*.

Sea Flownder or *Flowre*.

Sea Fox.

Frog fish.

Frost fish.

Frutola, a broad plain Fish with a Tail like a half Moon.

Sea Flea.

Gally fish.

Grandpis or *Herring Hog*, this, as all Fish of extraordinary size, are accounted Regal Fishes.

Grayling.

Greedigut.

Groundling.

Gudgin.

Gulf.

Sea Grape.

Gull.

Gurnard.

Hake.

Haccle or *Sticklebacks*.

Haddock.

Horse Foot or *Asses Hoof*.

Herring.

Hallibut or *Sea Pheasant*. Some will have the *Turbut* all one, others distinguish them,

them, calling the young Fish of the first *Buttis*, and of the other *Birt*. There is no question to be made of it but that they are distinct kinds of Fish.

Sea Hare.
Sea Hawk.
Hartfish.
Sea Hermit.
Henfish.
Sea Hind.
Hornbeak, *Sea Ruff* and *Reeves.*
Sea Horseman.
Hog or *Flying Fish.*
Sea Kite or *Flying Swallow.*
Lampret or *Lamprel.*
Lampreys or *Lamprones.*
Limpin.
Ling, *Sea Beef*; the smaller sort is called *Cusk.*
Sea Lanthorn.
Sea Liver.
Lobster.
Sea Lizard.
Sea Locusts.
Lump, *Poddle*, or *Sea Owl.*
Lanter.
Lux, peculiar to the River *Rhyne.*
Sea Lights.

Luna, a very ſmall Fiſh, but exceeding beautiful, broad bodied and blewiſh of colour; when it ſwims, the Fins make a Circle like the Moon.

Maycril.

Maid.

Manatee.

Mola, a Fiſh like a lump of Fleſh, taken in the *Venetian* Sea.

Millers Thumb, *Mulcet* or *Pollard.*

Molefiſh.

Minnow, called likewiſe a *Pink*; the ſame name is given to young *Salmon*; it is called alſo a *Wirlin.*

Monkefiſh.

Morſe, *River* or *Sea Horſe*, freſh water *Mullet.*

Sea Mullet, *Botargo* or *Potargo* is made of their Spawn.

Muſcle, divers kinds.

Navelfiſh.

Nunfiſh.

Needlefiſh.

Sea Nettle.

Oyſter.

Occulata.

Perch or *River Partridge.*

Pollack.

Piper

Piper or *Gavefiſh.*
Periwig.
Periwincle or *Sea Snail* or *Whelk.*
Pike, or *Freſh-water Wolf*, or *River Wolf*, *Luce* and *Lucerne*, which is an overgrown *Pike.*
Pilchard, when they are dried as *Red Herrings* they are called *Fumadoes.*
Pilot Fiſh.
Plaice or *Sea Sparrow.*
Polipe or *Pour-Contrel.*
Porpuiſe or *Porpiſs*, *Molebut*, *Sea Hog*, *Sus Marinus*, *Turſion.*
Prieſt Fiſh or *Sea Prieſt.*
Prawn or *Crangone.*
Punger.
Patella.
Powt, the *Feathered Fiſh*, or *Fork Fiſh.*
River Powt.
Purſefiſh or *Indian Reverſus*, like an *Eel*, having a Skin on the hinder part of her Head, like a Purſe, with ſtrings, which will open and ſhut.
Parratfiſh.
Purplefiſh.
Porgee.
Remora, or *Suck Stone*, or *Stop Ship.*
Sea Raven.

Roch or *Roach.*
Rochet or *Rouget.*
Ruff or *Pope.*
Sea Ram.
Salmon.
Sailfish.
Scallope or *Venus Coccle.*
Scate, or *Ray*, or *Griſtlefiſh*; of which divers kinds, as *ſharp ſnowted Ray*, *Rock Ray*, *&c.*
Shad.
Shallow.
Sharpling.
Spurling.
Sculpin.
Sheepſhead.
Soles, or *Tongue fiſh*, or *Sea Capon*, or *Sea Partridge.*
Seal, or *Soil*, or *Zeal.*
Sea Calf, and (as ſome will have it) *Molebut.*
Sheathfiſh.
Sea Scales.
Sturgeon, of the Roe of this Fiſh they make *Caviare* or *Cavialtie.*
Shark or *Bunch*, ſeveral kinds.
Smelt.
Snaccot.

Shrimp

Shrimp.
Spyfiſh.
Spitefiſh.
Sprat.
Spungefiſh.
Squill.
Squid.
Sunfiſh.
Starfiſh
Swordfiſh.
Tench.
Thornback or *Neptunes Beard.*
Thunnie, they cut the Fiſh in pieces like ſhingles and powder it, and this they call *Melandria.*
Sea Toad.
Tortoiſe, Torteiſe, Tortuga, Tortiſſe, Turcle or *Turtle*, of divers kinds.
Trout.
Turbut.
Sea Tun.
Sea Tree.
Uraniſcopus.
Ulatiſe or *Sawfiſh*, having a Saw in his Forehead three foot long, and very ſharp.
Umber.
Sea Urchin.

Sea

Sea Unicorn or *Sea Mononeros.*

Whale, many kinds.

Whiting or *Merling*, the young ones are called *Weerlings* and *Mops.*

Whore.

Yardfish, *Asses Prick* or *Shamefish.*

The Sturgeon.

The *Sturgeon*, of whose Sounds is made Isinglass, a kind of Glew much used in Physick: This Fish is here in great plenty, and in some Rivers so numerous, that it is hazardous for Canoes and the like small Vessels to pass to and again, as in *Pechipscut* River to the Eastward.

The Cod.

The *Cod*, which is a staple Commodity in the Country.

To stop Fluxes of Blood.

In the Head of this Fish is found a Stone, or rather a Bone, which being pulveriz'd and drank in any convenient liquor, will stop Womens overflowing Courses notably: Likewise,

For

For the Stone.

There is a Stone found in their Bellies, in a Bladder againſt their Navel, which being pulveriz'd and drank in White-wine Poſſet or Ale, is preſent Remedy for the Stone.

To heal a green Cut.

About their Fins you may find a kind of Lowſe, which healeth a green Cut in ſhort time.

To reſtore them that have melted their Greaſe.

Their Livers and Sounds eaten, is a good Medicine for to reſtore them that have melted their Greaſe.

The Dogfiſh.

The *Dogfiſh*, a ravenous Fiſh.

For the Toothach.

Upon whoſe Back grows a Thorn two or three Inches long, that helps the Tooth-ach, ſcarifying the Gums therewith.

Their Skins are good to cover Boxes and Inſtrument Caſes.

The Stingray.

The *Stingray*, a large Fiſh, of a rough Skin, good to cover Boxes and Hafts of Knives, and Rapier ſticks.

The Tortous.

The *Turtle* or *Tortous*, of which there are three kinds: 1. The Land *Turtle*; they are found in dry ſandy Banks, under old Houſes, and never go into the water.

For the Ptiſick, Conſumption, and Morbus Gallicus.

They are good for the Ptiſick and Conſumptions, and ſome ſay the *Morbus Gallicus*.

2. The River *Turtle*, which are venomous and ſtink.

3. The *Turtle* that lives in Lakes and is called in *Virginia* a *Terrapine*.

The Soile.

The *Soile* or *Sea Calf*, a Creature that brings forth her young ones upon dry land, but at other times keeps in the Sea preying upon Fiſh. *For*

For Scalds and Burns, and for the Mother.

The Oyl of it is much uſed by the *Indians*, who eat of it with their Fiſh, and anoint their limbs therewith, and their Wounds and Sores: It is very good for Scalds and Burns; and the fume of it, being caſt upon Coals, will bring Women out of the Mother Fits. The Hair upon the young ones is white, and as ſoft as ſilk; their Skins, with the Hair on, are good to make Gloves for the Winter.

The Sperma Ceti Whale.

The *Sperma Ceti Whale* differeth from the *Whales* that yield us Whale-bones, for the firſt hath great and long Teeth, the other is nothing but Bones with Taſſels hanging from their Jaws, with which they ſuck in their prey.

What Sperma Ceti is.

It is not long ſince a *Sperma Ceti Whale* or two were caſt upon the ſhore, not far from *Boſton* in the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, which being cut into ſmall pieces and boiled in Cauldrons, yielded plenty of Oyl; the Oyl put up into Hogſheads, and ſtow'd into Cellars for ſome time, Candies at the bottom,

bottom, it may be one quarter; then the Oyl is drawn off, and the Candied Stuff put up into convenient Veſſels is ſold for *Sperma Ceti*, and is right *Sperma Ceti*.

For Bruiſes and Aches.

The Oyl that was drawn off Candies again and again, if well ordered; and is admirable for Bruiſes and Aches.

What Ambergreece is.

Now you muſt underſtand this *Whale* feeds upon *Ambergreece*, as is apparent, finding it in the *Whales* Maw in great quantity, but altered and excrementitious: I conceive that *Ambergreece* is no other than a kind of Muſhroom growing at the bottom of ſome Seas; I was once ſhewed (by a Mariner) a piece of *Ambergreece* having a root to it like that of the land Muſhroom, which the *Whale* breaking up, ſome ſcape his devouring Paunch, and is afterwards caſt upon ſhore.

The Coccle.

A kind of *Coccle*, of whoſe Shell the *Indians* make their Beads called *Wompampeag* and *Mohaicks*, the firſt are white, the other blew, both Orient, and beautified

fied with a purple Vein. The white heads are very good to ſtanch Blood.

The Scarlet Muſcle.

The *Scarlet Muſcle*, at *Paſchatawey* a plantation about fifty leagues by Sea Eaſtward from *Boſton*, in a ſmall *Cove* called *Bakers Cove* there is found this kind of *Muſcle* which hath a purple Vein, which being prickt with a Needle yieldeth a perfect purple or ſcarlet juice, dying Linnen ſo that no waſhing will wear it out, but keeps its luſtre many years: We mark our Handkerchiefs and Shirts with it.

Fiſh of greateſt Eſteem in the Weſt-Indies.

The *Indians* of *Peru* eſteem of three fiſhes more than any other, *viz.* the *Sea Torteiſe*, the *Tubaron*, and the *Manate* or *Sea Cow*; but in *New-England* the *Indians* have in greateſt requeſt, the *Baſs*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Salmon*, the *Lamprey*, the *Eel*, the *Froſt-fiſh*, the *Lobſter* and the *Clum*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of Serpents, and Insects.

The Pond Frog.

THe Pond *Frog*, which chirp in the Spring like *Sparows*, and croke like Toads in Autumn: Some of these when they set upon their breech are a Foot high the *Indians* will tell you, that up in the Country there are Pond *Frogs* as big as a Child of a year old.

For Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

They are of a glistering brass colour, and very fat, which is excellent for Burns and Scaldings, to take out the Fire, and heal them, leaving no Scar; and is also very good to take away any Inflammation.

The Rattle Snake.

The *Rattle Snake*, who poysons with a Vapour that comes thorough two crooked Fangs in their Mouth; the hollow of these Fangs are as black as Ink: The *Indians*, when weary with travelling, will take

ake them up with their bare hands, laying old with one hand behind their Head, with he other taking hold of their Tail, and with their teeth tear off the Skin of their Backs, and feed upon them alive; which hey say refresheth them.

For frozen Limbs, Aches, and Bruises.

They have Leafs of Fat in their Bellies, which is excellent to annoint frozen Limbs, nd for Aches and Bruises wondrous sove-raign. Their Hearts swallowed fresh is a good Antidote against their Venome, and heir Liver (the Gall taken out) bruised and applied to their Bitings is a present Remedy.

Of Insects.

A Bug.

THere is a certain kind of *Bug* like a *Beetle*, but of a glistering brass colour, with four strong Tinsel Wings; their Bodies are full of Corruption or white Matter like a Maggot; being dead, and kept a while, they will stench odiously; they beat the *Humming Birds* from the Flowers.

The

The Waſp.

The *Waſps* in this Countrey are pied black and white, breed in Hives made like a great Pine Apple, their entrance is at the lower end, the whole Hive is of an Aſh Colour, but of what matter its made no man knows; Wax it is not, neither will it melt nor fry, but will take fire ſuddenly like Tinder: This they faſten to a Bow, or build it round about a low Buſh, a Foot from the ground.

The flying Gloworm.

The flying *Gloworm*, flying in dark Summer Nights like ſparks of Fire in great number; they are common liewiſe in *Paleſtina.*

Fifthly,

Fifthly, Of Plants.
AND
1. *Of such Plants as are common with us in* ENGLAND.

HEdghog-graſs.
Mattweed.
Cats-tail.

Stichwort, commonly taken here by ignorant People for *Eyebright*; it blows in *June.*

Blew Flower-de-luce; the roots are not knobby, but long and ſtreight, and very white, with a multitude of ſtrings.

To provoke Vomit and for Bruiſes.

It is excellent for to provoke Vomiting, and for Bruiſes on the Feet or Face. They Flower in *June*, and grow upon dry ſandy Hills as well as in low wet Grounds.

Yellow baſtard Daffodill; it flowereth in *May*, the green leaves are ſpotted with black ſpots.

Dogſtones, a kind of *Satyrion*, whereof there are ſeveral kinds groweth in our Salt Marſhes.

To

To procure Love.

I once took notice of a wanton Womans compounding the ſolid Roots of this Plant with Wine, for an Amorous Cup; which wrought the deſired effect.

Watercreſſes.

Red Lillies grow all over the Country innumerably amongſt the ſmall Buſhes, and flower in *June.*

Wild Sorrel.

Alders Tongue comes not up till *June*; I have found it upon dry hilly grounds, in places where the water hath ſtood all Winter, in *Auguſt*, and did then make Oyntment of the Herb new gathered; the faireſt Leaves grow amongſt ſhort *Hawthorn* Buſhes, that are plentifully growing in ſuch hollow places.

One Blade.

Lilly Convallie, with the yellow Flowers, grows upon rocky banks by the Sea.

Water Plantane, here called *Water-ſuck-leaves.*

For Burns and Scalds, and to draw Water out of ſwell'd Legs.

It is much uſed for Burns and Scalds, and to draw water out of ſwell'd Legs. *Bears* feed much upon this Plant, ſo do the *Mooſe Deer.*

Sea

Sea Plantane, three kinds.

Small-water Archer.

Autumn Bell Flower.

White Hellibore, which is the first Plant that springs up in this Country, and the first that withers; it grows in deep black Mould and Wet, in such abundance, that you may in a small compass gather whole Cart-loads of it.

Wounds and Aches Cured by the Indians. *For the Tooth-ach. For Herpes milliares.*

The *Indians* Cure their Wounds with it, annointing the Wound first with Raccoons greese, or Wild-Cats greese, and strewing upon it the powder of the Roots; and for Aches they scarifie the grieved part, and annoint it with one of the foresaid Oyls, then strew upon it the powder: The powder of the Root put into a hollow Tooth, is good for the Tooth-ach: The Root sliced thin and boyled in Vineager, is very good against *Herpes Milliaris.*

Arsmart, both kinds.

Spurge Time, it grows upon dry sandy Sea Banks, and is very like to *Rupter-wort*, it is full of Milk.

Rupter-wort, with the white flower.

Jagged *Rose-penny-wort.*

Soda bariglia, or maſſacote, the Aſhes of *Soda*, of which they make Glaſſes.

Glaſs-wort, here called *Berrelia*, it grows abundantly in Salt Marſhes.

St. John's-*Wort.*

St. Peter's-*Wort.*

Speed-well Chick-weed.

Male fluellin, or *Speed-well.*

Upright Peniroyal.

Wild-Mint.

Cat-Mint.

Egrimony.

The leſſer *Clot-Bur.*

Water Lilly, with yellow Flowers, the *Indians* Eat the Roots, which are long a boiling, they taſt like the Liver of a Sheep, the *Mooſe Deer* feed much upon them, at which time the *Indians* kill them, when their heads are under water.

Dragons, their leaves differ from all the kinds with us, they come up in *June.*

Violets of three kinds, the White Violet which is ſweet, but not ſo ſtrong as our Blew Violets; Blew Violets without ſent, and a Reddiſh Violet without ſent; they do not blow till *June.*

For

For ſwell'd Legs.

Wood-bine, good for hot ſwellings of the Legs, fomenting with the decoction, and applying the *Feces* in the form of a *Cataplaſme.*

Salomons-Seal, of which there is three kinds; the firſt common in *England*, the ſecond, *Virginia Salomons-Seal*, and the third, differing from both, is called *Treacle Berries*, having the perfect taſt of Treacle when they are ripe; and will keep good along while; certainly a very wholſome Berry, and medicinable.

Doves-Foot.

Herb Robert.

Knobby Cranes Bill.

For Agues.

Ravens-Claw, which flowers in *May*, and is admirable for Agues.

Cinkfoil.

Tormentile.

Avens, with the leaf of *Mountane-Avens*, the flower and root of *Engliſh Avens.*

Strawberries.

Wild Angelica, *majoris* and *minoris.*

Alexanders, which grow upon Rocks by the Sea ſhore.

Yarrow, with the white Flower.

Columbines, of a fleſh colour, growing upon Rocks.

Oak of Hieruſalem.

Acharifton is an excellent Medicine for ſtopping of the Lungs upon Cold, Ptiſick, &c.

Oak of Cappadocia, both much of a nature, but Oak of *Hieruſalem* is ſtronger in operation; excellent for ſtuffing of the Lungs upon Colds, ſhortneſs of Wind, and the Ptiſick; maladies that the Natives are often troubled with: I helped ſeveral of the *Indians* with a Drink made of two Gallons of *Moloſſes wort*, (for in that part of the Country where I abode, we made our Beer of Moloſſes, Water, Bran, chips of *Saſſafras* Root, and a little Wormwood, well boiled,) into which I put of Oak of *Hieruſalem*, Cat mint, Sowthiſtle, of each one handful, of *Enula Campana* Root one Ounce, Liquorice ſcrap'd bruſed and cut in peices, one Ounce, Saſſafras Root cut into thin chips, one Ounce, Anny-ſeed and ſweet Fennel-ſeed, of each one Spoonful bruiſed; boil theſe in a cloſe Pot, upon a ſoft Fire to the conſumption of one Gallon, then take it off, and ſtrein it gently; you may if you will

boy

boil the ſtreined liquor with Sugar to a Syrup, then when it is Cold, put it up into Glaſs Bottles, and take thereof three or four ſpoonfuls at a time, letting it run down your throat as leaſurely as poſſibly you can; do thus in the morning, in the Afternoon, and at Night going to bed.

Gooſe-Graſs, or *Clivers*.

Fearn.

Brakes.

Wood ſorrel, with the yellow flower.

Elm.

Line Tree, both kinds.

A way to draw out Oyl of Akrons, or the like, &c.

Maple, of the Aſhes of this Tree the *Indians* make a lye, with which they force out Oyl from Oak Akorns that is highly eſteemed by the *Indians*.

Dew-Graſs.

Earth-Nut, which are of divers kinds, one bearing very beautiful Flowers.

Fuſs-Balls, very large.

Muſhrooms, ſome long and no bigger than ones finger, others jagged flat, round, none like our great Muſhrooms in *England*, of theſe ſome are of a Scarlet colour, others a deep Yellow, &c. Blew

Blew flowered *Pimpernel.*

Noble *Liver-wort*, one ſort with white flowers, the other with blew.

Black-Berry.

Dew-Berry.

Raſp-Berry, here called *Mul-berry.*

Gooſe-Berries, of a deep red Colour.

Haw-thorn, the Haws being as big as Services, and very good to eat, and not ſo aſtringent as the Haws in *England.*

Toad flax.

Pellamount, or Mountain time.

Mouſe-ear Minor.

The making of Oyl of Akrons. To ſtrengthen weak Members. For Scall'd-heads.

There is *Oak* of three kinds, white, red and black, the white is excellent to make Canoes of, Shallopes, Ships, and other Veſſels for the Sea, and for Claw-board, and Pipe-ſtaves, the black is good to make Waynſcot of; and out of the white Oak Acorns, (which is the Acorn Bears delight to feed upon): The Natives draw an Oyl, taking the rotteneſt Maple Wood, which being burnt to aſhes, they make a ſtrong Lye therewith, wherein they boyl their white Oak-Acorns until the Oyl ſwim on the top in great quantity; this they

they fleet off, and put into bladders to annoint their naked Limbs, which corrobarates them exceedingly; they eat it likewiſe with their Meat, it is an excellent clear and ſweet Oyl: Of the Moſs that grows at the roots of the white Oak the *Indeſſes* make a ſtrong decoction, with which they help their *Papouſes* or young Childrens ſcall'd Heads.

Juniper, which *Cardanus* ſaith is Cedar in hot Countries, and Juniper in cold Countries; it is hear very dwarfiſh and ſhrubby, growing for the moſt part by the Sea ſide.

Willow.

Spurge Lawrel, called here *Poyſon berry*, it kills the *Engliſh* Cattle if they chance to feed upon it, eſpecially Calves.

Gaul, or noble Mirtle.

Elder.

Dwarf Elder.

For a Cut with a Bruſe.

Alder; An *Indian* Bruiſing and Cutting of his Knee with a fall, uſed no other remedy, than Alder Bark chewed faſting, and laid to it, which did ſoon heal it.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

The decoction is alſo excellent to take

the Fire out of a Burn or Scalld.

For Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds and Cuts make a ſtrong decoction of Bark of Alder, pour of it into the Wound, and drink thereof.

Haſel.

For ſore Mouths, falling of the Pallat.

Filberd, both with hairy huſks upon the Nuts, and ſetting hollow from the Nut, and fill'd with a kind of water of an aſtringent taſte; it is very good for ſore Mouths, and falling of the Pallat, as is the whole green Nut before it comes to Kernel, burnt and pulverized. The Kernels are ſeldom without maggots in them.

The Figure of the Walnut.

Walnut; the Nuts differ much from ours in *Europe*, they being ſmooth, much like a Nutmeg in ſhape, and not much bigger; ſome three cornered, all of them but thinly repleniſhed with Kernels.

Cheſtnuts,

Cheſtnuts; very ſweet in taſte, and may be (as they uſually are) eaten raw; the *Indians* ſell them to the *Engliſh* for twelve Pence the buſhel.

Beech.

Aſh.

Quick-beam, or *Wild-Aſh.*

Coals of Birch pulverized and wrought with the white of an Egg to a Salve, is a gallant Remedy for dry ſcurfy Sores upon the Shins; and for Bruiſed Wounds and Cuts.

Birch, white and black; the bark of Birch is uſed by the *Indians* for bruiſed Wounds and Cuts, boyled very tender, and ſtampt betwixt two ſtones to a Plaiſter, and the decoction thereof poured into the Wound; And alſo to fetch the Fire out of Burns and Scalds.

Poplar, but differing in leaf.

Plumb Tree, ſeveral kinds, bearing ſome long, round, white, yellow, red, and black Plums; all differing in their Fruit from thoſe in *England.*

Wild Purcelane.

Wood-wax, wherewith they dye many pretty Colours.

Red and Black *Currans.*

For

For the Gout, or any Ach.

Spunck, an excreſcence growing out of black Birch, the *Indians* uſe it for Touch-wood; and therewith they help the *Sciatica*, or Gout of the Hip, or any great Ach, burning the Patient with it in two or three places upon the Thigh, and upon certain Veins.

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2. *Of ſuch Plants as are proper to the Country.*

To ripen any Impoſtume or Swelling. For ſore Mouths. The New-Englands ſtanding Diſh.

Indian Wheat, of which there is three ſorts, yellow, red, and blew; the blew is commonly Ripe before the other a Month: Five or Six Grains of *Indian* Wheat hath produced in one year 600. It is hotter than our Wheat and clammy; excellent in *Cataplaſms* to ripen any Swelling or impoſtume. The decoction of the blew Corn, is good to waſh ſore Mouths with: It is light of digeſtion, and the *Engliſh* make a kind of Loblolly of it,

to

to eat with Milk, which they call *Sampe*; they beat it in a Morter, and ſift the flower out of it; the remainer they call *Homminey*, which they put into a Pot of two or three Gallons, with Water, and boyl it upon a gentle Fire till it be like a Haſty Pudden; they put of this into Milk, and ſo eat it. Their Bread alſo they make of the *Homminey* ſo boiled, and mix their Flower with it, caſt it into a deep Baſon in which they form the Loaf, and then turn it out upon the Peel, and preſently put it into the Oven before it ſpreads abroad; the Flower makes excellent Puddens.

Baſtard Calamus Aromaticus, agrees with the deſcription, but is not barren; they flower in *July*, and grow in wet places, as about the brinks of Ponds.

To keep the Feet warm.

The *Engliſh* make uſe of the Leaves to to keep their Feet warm. There is a little Beaſt called a *Muſkquaſh*, that liveth in ſmall Houſes in the Ponds, like Mole Hills, that feed upon theſe Plants; their Cods ſent as ſweet and as ſtrong as Musk, and will laſt along time handſomly wrap'd up in Cotton wool; they are very good to lay amongſt Cloaths. *May* is the beſt time

time to kill them, for then their Cods ſent ſtrongeſt

Wild-Leekes, which the *Indians* uſe much to eat with their fiſh.

A Plant like *Knavers-Muſtard*, called *New-England* Muſtard.

Mountain-Lillies, bearing many yellow Flowers, turning up their Leaves like the *Martigon*, or *Turks* Cap, ſpotted with ſmall ſpots as deep as Safforn; they Flower in *July*.

One Berry, or Herb *True Love*. See the Figure.

Tobacco, there is not much of it Planted in *New-England*; the *Indians* make uſe of a ſmall kind with ſhort round leaves called *Pooke*.

For Burns and Scalds.

With a ſtrong decoction of Tobacco they Cure Burns and Scalds, boiling it in Water from a Quart to a Pint, then waſh the Sore therewith, and ſtrew on the powder of dryed Tobacco.

Hollow Leaved Lavender, is a Plant that grows in ſalt Marſhes overgrown with Moſs, with one ſtraight ſtalk about the bigneſs of an Oat ſtraw, better than a Cubit high; upon the top ſtandeth one fantaſti-

fantaſtical Flower, the Leaves grow cloſe from the root, in ſhape like a Tankard, hollow, tough, and alwayes full of Water, the Root is made up of many ſmall ſtrings, growing only in the Moſs, and not in the Earth, the whole Plant comes to its perfection in *Auguſt*, and then it has Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers as red as blood, excepting the Flower which hath ſome yellow admixt. I wonder where the knowledge of this Plant hath ſlept all this while, *i. e.* above Forty Years.

For all manner of Fluxes.

It is excellent for all manner of Fluxes.

Live for ever, a kind of *Cad weed.*

Tree Primeroſe, taken by the Ignorant for *Scabious.*

A Solar Plant, as ſome will have it.

Maiden Hair, or *Cappellus veneris verus*, which ordinarily is half a Yard in height. The *Apothecaries* for ſhame now will ſubſtitute *Wall-Rue* no more for *Maiden Hair*, ſince it grows in abundance in *New-England*, from whence they may have good ſtore.

Pirola, Two kinds. See the Figures, both of them excellent Wound Herbs.

Homer's Molley.

Lyſi-

Lyſimachus, or *Looſe Strife*, it grows in dry grounds in the open Sun four foot high, Flowers from the middle of the Plant to the top, the Flowers purple, ſtanding upon a ſmall ſheath or cod, which when it is ripe breaks and puts forth a white ſilken doun, the ſtalk is red, and as big as ones Finger.

Marygold of Peru, of which there are two kinds, one bearing black ſeeds, the other black and white ſtreak'd, this beareth the faireſt flowers, commonly but one upon the very top of the ſtalk.

Treacle-Berries. See before *Salomons Seal.*

Oak of Hieruſalem. See before.

Oak of Cappadocea. See before.

Earth-Nuts, differing much from thoſe in *England*, one ſort of them bears a moſt beautiful Flower.

For the Scurvy and Dropſie.

Sea-Tears, they grow upon the Sea banks in abundance, they are good for the Scurvy and Dropſie, boiled and eaten as a Sallade, and the broth drunk with it.

Indian Beans, better for Phyſick uſe than other Beans.

Indian Beans, falſly called *French beans*, are better for Phyſick and Chyrurgery than

than our Garden Beans. *Probatum eſt:*

Squaſhes, but more truly *Squonterſquaſhes*, a kind of Mellon, or rather Gourd, for they oftentimes degenerate into Gourds; ſome of theſe are green, ſome yellow, ſome longiſh like a Gourd, others round like an Apple, all of them pleaſant food boyled and buttered, and ſeaſon'd with Spice; but the yellow *Squaſh* called an Apple *Squaſh*, becauſe like an Apple, and about the bigneſs of a Pome-water, is the beſt kind; they are much eaten by the *Indians* and the *Engliſh*, yet they breed the ſmall white Worms (which Phyſitians call *Aſcarides*,) in the long Gut that vex the Fundament with a perpetual itching, and a deſire to go to ſtool.

Water-Mellon, it is a large Fruit, but nothing near ſo big as a Pompion, colour, ſmoother, and of a ſad Graſs green rounder, or more rightly *Sap-green*; with ſome yellowneſs admixt when ripe; the ſeeds are black, the fleſh or pulpe exceeding juicy.

For heat and thirſt in Feavers.

It is often given to thoſe ſick of Feavers, and other hot Diſeaſes with good ſucceſs.

New-

New-England Dayſie, or *Primroſe*, is the ſecond kind of *Navel Wort* in *Johnſon* upon *Gerard*; it flowers in *May*, and grows amongſt Moſs upon hilly Grounds and Rocks that are ſhady.

For Burns and Scalds.

It is very good for Burns and Scalds.

An Acharistion, or Medicine deſerving thanks.

An *Indian* whoſe Thumb was ſwell'd, and very much inflamed, and full of pain, increaſing and creeping along to the wriſt, with little black ſpots under the Thumb againſt the Nail; I Cured it with this *Umbellicus veneris* Root and all, the Yolk of an Egg, and Wheat flower, *ſ. Cataplaſme.*

Briony of Peru, (we call it though it grown hear) or rather *Scammony*; ſome take it for *Mechoacan*: The green Juice is abſolutely Poyſon; yet the Root when dry may ſafely be given to ſtrong Bodies.

Red and *Black Currence.* See before.

Wild Damask Roſes, ſingle, but very large and ſweet, but ſtiptick.

Sweet Fern, the Roots run one within another like a Net, being very long and ſpreading abroad under the upper cruſt of the

the Earth, ſweet in taſte, but withal aſtringent, much hunted after by our Swine: The *Scotch-men* that are in *New-England* have told me that it grows in *Scotland*.

For Fluxes.

The People boyl the tender tops in *Moloſſes* Beer, and in Poſſets for Fluxes, for which it is excellent.

Sarſaparilla, a Plant not yet ſufficiently known by the *Engliſh*: Some ſay it is a kind of *Bind Weed*; we have in *New-England* two Plants, that go under the name of *Sarſaparilla*; the one not above a foot in height without Thorns, the other having the ſame Leaf, but is a ſhrub as high as a *Gooſe Berry Buſh*, and full of ſharp Thorns; this I eſteem as the right, by the ſhape and ſavour of the Roots, but rather by the effects anſwerable to that we have from other parts of the World; It groweth upon dry Sandy banks by the Sea ſide, and upon the banks of Rivers, ſo far as the Salt water flowes; and within Land up in the Country, as ſome have reported.

Bill Berries, two kinds, Black and Sky Coloured, which is more frequent.

To cool the heat of Feavers, and quench Thirſt.

They are very good to allay the burning heat of Feavers, and hot Agues, either in Syrup or Conſerve.

A moſt excellent Summer Diſh.

They uſually eat of them put into a Baſon, with Milk, and ſweetned a little more with Sugar and Spice, or for cold Stomachs, in Sack. The *Indians* dry them in the Sun, and ſell them to the *Engliſh* by the Buſhell, who make uſe of them inſtead of Currence, putting of them into Puddens, both boyled and baked, and into Water Grnel.

Knot Berry, or *Clowde Berry*, ſeldom ripe.

Sumach, differing from all that I did ever ſee in the Herbaliſts; our *Engliſh* Cattle devour it moſt abominably, leaving neither Leaf nor Branch, yet it ſprouts again next Spring.

For Colds.

The *Engliſh* uſe to boyl it in Beer, and drink it for Colds; and ſo do the *Indians*, from whom the *Engliſh* had the Medicine.

Wild Cherry, they grow in cluſters like Grapes,

Grapes, of the ſame bigneſs, blackiſh, red when ripe, and of a harſh taſte.

For Fluxes.

They are alſo good for Fluxes.

Tranſplanted and manured, they grow exceeding fair.

Board Pine, is a very large Tree two or three Fadom about.

For Wounds.

It yields a very ſoveraign Turpentine for the Curing of deſperate Wounds.

For Stabbs.

The *Indians* make uſe of the Moſs boiled in Spring Water, for Stabbs, pouring in the Liquor, and applying the boiled Moſs well ſtamp'd or beaten betwixt two ſtones.

For Burning and Scalding.

And for Burning and Scalding, they firſt take out the fire with a ſtrong decoction of Alder Bark, then they lay upon it a Playſter of the Bark of *Board Pine* firſt boyled tender, and beat to a Playſter betwixt two ſtones.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

One *Chriſtopher Luxe*, a Fiſher-man, having burnt his Knee Pan, was healed

again by an *Indian Webb*, or Wife, (for ſo they call thoſe Women that have Husbands;) She firſt made a ſtrong decoction of Alder bark, with which ſhe took out the Fire by Imbrocation, or letting of it drop upon the Sore, which would ſmoak notably with it; then ſhe Playſtered it with the Bark of *Board Pine*, or *Hemlock Tree*, boyled ſoft and ſtampt betwixt two ſtones, till is was as thin as brown Paper, and of the ſame Colour, ſhe annointed the Playſter with *Soyles Oyl*, and the Sore likewiſe, then ſhe laid it on warm, and ſometimes ſhe made uſe of the bark of the *Larch Tree*.

To eat out proud Fleſh in a Sore.

And to eat out the proud Fleſh, they take a kind of *Earth Nut* boyled and ſtamped, and laſt of all, they apply to the Sore the Roots of *Water Lillies* boiled and ſtamped betwixt two ſtones, to a Playſter.

For Stitches.

The *Firr Tree*, or *Pitch Tree*, the Tar that is made of all ſorts of *Pitch Wood* is an excellent thing to take away thoſe deſperate Stitches of the Sides, which perpetually afflicteth thoſe poor People that are ſtricken

ſtricken with the *Plague of the Back.*

Note, You muſt make a large Toaſt, or Cake ſlit and dip it in the Tar, and bind it warm to the Side.

The moſt common Diſeaſes in New England.

The *Black Pox*, the *Spotted Feaver*, the *Griping of the Guts*, the *Dropſie*, and the *Sciatica*, are the killing Deſeaſes in *New-England.*

The *Larch Tree*, which is the only Tree of all the Pines, that ſheds his Leaves before Winter; The other remaining Green all the Year: This is the Tree from which we gather that uſeful purging excreníe *Agarick.*

For Wounds and Cuts.

The Leaves and Gum are both very good to heal Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds with Bruiſes.

I Cured once a deſperate Bruiſe with a Cut upon the Knee Pan, with an Ungent made with the Leaves of the *Larch Tree*, and Hogs Greaſe, but the Gum is beſt.

Spruce is a goodly Tree, of which they make Maſts for Ships, and Sail Yards: It is generally conceived by thoſe that have

skill in Building of Ships, that here is absolutely the best Trees in the World, many of them being three Fathom about, and of great length.

An Acharistion for the Scurvy.

The tops of Green *Spruce* Boughs boiled in Bear, and drunk, is assuredly one of the best Remedies for the Scurvy, restoring the Infected party in a short time; they also make a Lotion of some of the decoction, adding Hony and Allum.

Hemlock Tree, a kind of *Spruce*, the bark of this Tree serves to dye Tawny; the Fishers Tan their Sails and Nets with it.

To break Sore or Swelling.

The *Indians* break and heal their Swellings and Sores with it, boyling the inner Bark of young *Hemlock* very well, then knocking of it betwixt two stones to a Playster, and annointing or soaking it in Soyls Oyl, they apply it to the Sore: It will break a Sore Swelling speedily.

One Berry, Herba Paris, or *True Love.*

Sassafras, or *Ague Tree.*

For

For heat in Feavers.

The Chips of the Root boyled in Beer is excellent to allay the hot rage of Feavers, being drunk.

For Bruiſes and dry Blowes.

The Leaves of the ſame Tree are very good made into an Oyntment, for Bruiſes and dry Blows. The Bark of the Root we uſe inſtead of Cinamon; and it is Sold at the *Barbadoes* for two Shillings the Pound.

And why may not this be the Bark the Jeſuits Powder was made of, that was ſo Famous not long ſince in *England*, for Agues?

Cran Berry, or *Bear Berry*, becauſe Bears uſe much to feed upon them, is a ſmall trayling Plant that grows in Salt Marſhes that are over-grown with Moſs; the tender Branches (which are reddiſh) run out in great length, lying flat on the ground, where at diſtances, they take Root, over-ſpreading ſometimes half a ſcore Acres, ſometimes in ſmall patches of about a Rood or the like; the Leaves are like Box, but greener, thick and gliſtering; the Bloſſoms are very like the Flowers of

our *Engliſh Night Shade*, after which ſucceed the Berries, hanging by long ſmall foot ſtalks, no bigger than a hair; at firſt they are of a pale yellow Colour, afterwards red, and as big as a Cherry; ſome perfectly round, others Oval, all of them hollow, of a ſower aſtringent taſte; they are ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*.

For the Scurvy.

They are excellent againſt the Scurvy.

For the heat in Feavers.

They are alſo good to allay the fervour of hot Diſeaſes.

The *Indians* and *Engliſh* uſe them much, boyling them with Sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meat; and it is a delicate Sauce, eſpecially for roaſted Mutton: Some make Tarts with them as with Gooſe Berries.

Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleſhy, ſome reaſonably pleaſant; others have a taſte of Gun Powder, and theſe grow in Swamps, and low wet Grounds.

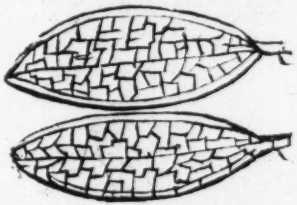
3. *Of*

3. *Of ſuch Plants as are proper to the Country, and have no Name.*

(1.)

Pirola, or *Winter Green*, that kind which grows with us in *England* is common in *New-England*, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of *Pirola*, and proper to this Country, a very beautiful Plant; The ſhape of the Leaf and the juſt bigneſs of it you may ſee in the Figure.

The Leaf of the Plant judged to be a kind of Pirola.



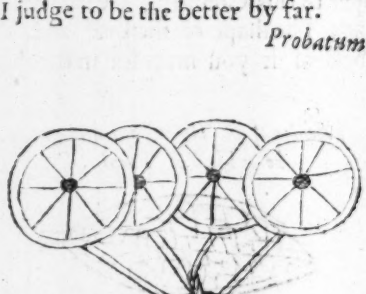
The Ground whereof is a Sap Green, embroydered (as it were) with many pale yellow Ribs, the whole Plant in ſhape is like

like *Semper vivum*, but far leſs, being not above a handful high, with one ſlender ſtalk, adorned with ſmall pale yellow Flowers like the other *Pirola*. It groweth not every where, but in ſome certain ſmall ſpots overgrown with Moſs, cloſe by ſwamps and ſhady; they are green both Summer and Winter.

For wounds.

They are excellent Wound Herbs, but this I judge to be the better by far.

Probatum eſt.



2.

This Plant was brought to me by a neighbour, who (wandering in the Woods to find out his ſtrayed Cattle,) loſt himſelf for

for two Dayes, being as he ghessed eight or ten Miles from the Sea-side. The Root was pretty thick and black, having a number of small black strings growing from it, the stalks of the Leaves about a handful long, the Leaves were round and as big as a Silver five Shilling piece, of a sap or dark green Colour, with a line or ribb as black as Jeat round the Circumference, from whence came black lines or ribs at equal distance, all of them meeting in a black spot in the Center. If I had staid longer in the Country, I should have purposely made a Journey into those Parts where it was gathered, to discover if possible, the Stalk and Flower; but now I shall refer it to those that are younger, and better able to undergo the pains and trouble of finding it out; for I understood by the Natives, that it is not common, that is, every where to be found, no more then the embroydered *Pirola*, which also is a most elegant Plant, and which I did endeavour to bring over, but it perished at Sea.

For Wounds.

Clownes all heal, of *New England*, is another Wound Herb not inferiour to

ours,

ours, but rather beyond it: Some of our *English* practitioners take it for *Vervene* and use it for the same, wherein they are grosly mistaken.

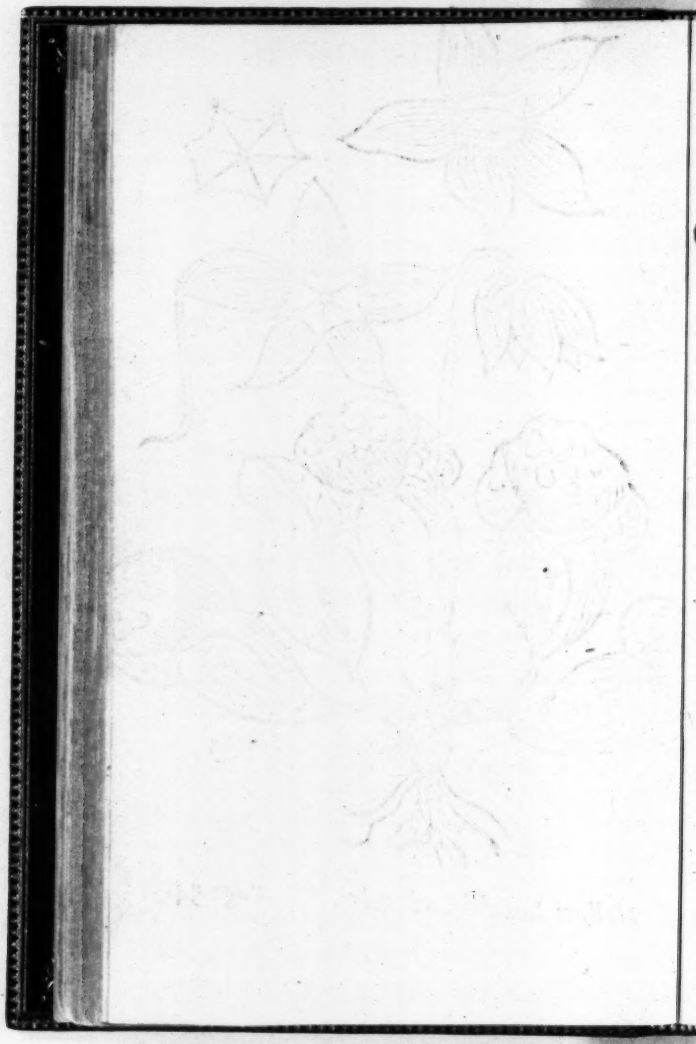
The Leaf is like a Nettle Leaf, but narrower and longer; the stalk about the bigness of a Nettle stalk, Champhered and hollow, and of a dusky red Colour; the Flowers are blew, small, and many, growing in spoky tufts at the top, and are not hooded, but having only four round Leaves, after which followeth an infinite of small longish light brown Seed; the Roots are knotty and matted together with an infinite number of small white strings; the whole Plant is commonly two Cubits high, bitter in taste, with a Rosenie savour.

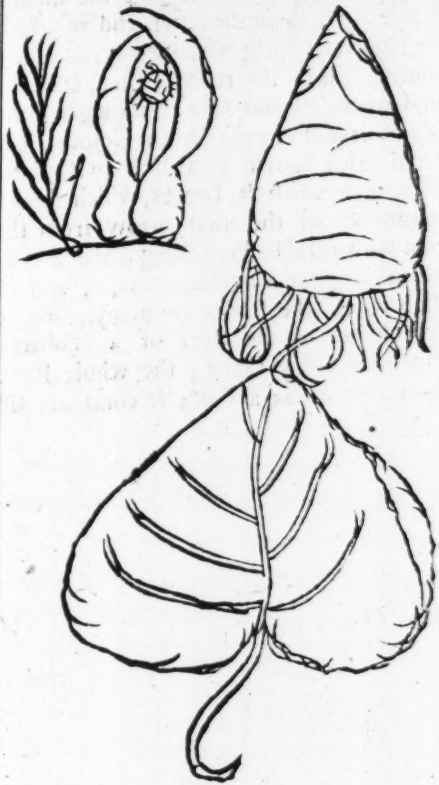
(3.)

This Plant is one of the first that springs up after White *Hellibore*, in the like wet and black grounds, commonly by *Hellibore*, with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape, that is, having a round Purple Ball on the top of it, beset (as it were) with Burs; the hood shoots forth immediately from the Root, before any Leaf appears, having a Green

sprig

Hollow Leav'd Lavender. Page 54.





ſprig growing faſt by it, like the ſmaller *Horſe Tayl*, about the latter end of *April* the Hood and Sprig wither away, and there comes forth in the room a Bud, like the Bud of the *Walnut Tree*, but bigger; the top of it is of a pale Green Colour, covered with brown skins like an Onion, white underneath the Leaves, which ſpread in time out of the Bud, grow from the root with a ſtalk a Foot long, and are as big as the great *Bur Dock* Leaves, and of the colour; the Roots are many, and of the bigneſs of the ſteel of a Tobacco Pipe, and very white; the whole Plant ſents as ſtrong as a Fox; it continues till *Auguſt*.

A Branch of the Humming Bird Tree.

(4.)

This Plant the *Humming Bird* feedeth upon, it groweth likewiſe in wet grounds, and is not at its full growth till *July*, and then it is two Cubits high and better, the Leaves are thin, and of a pale green Colour, ſome of them as big as a Nettle Leaf, it ſpreads into many Branches, knotty at the ſetting on, and of a purple Colour, and garniſhed on the top with many hollow dangling Flowers of a bright yellow Colour, ſpeckled with a deeper yellow as it were ſhadowed, the Stalkes are as hollow as a Kix, and ſo are the Roots, which are tranſparent, very tender, and and full of a yellowiſh juice.

For Bruiſes and Aches upon ſtroaks.

The *Indians* make uſe of it for Aches, being bruiſed between two ſtones, and laid tocold but made (after the *Engliſh* manner) into an unguent with Hogs Greaſe, there is not a more ſoveraign remedy for bruiſes of what kind ſoever; and for Aches upon Stroaks.

In *Auguſt*, 1670. in a Swamp amongſt *Alders*, I found a ſort of Tree *Sow Thiſtle*, the Stalks of ſome two or three Inches, about,

about, as hollow as a Kix and very brittle, the Leaves were ſmooth, and in ſhape like *Sonchus lævis*, i. e. *Hares Lettice*, but longer, ſome about a Foot, theſe grow at a diſtance one from another, almoſt to the top, where it begins to put forth Flowers between the Leaves and the Stalk, the top of the ſtalk runs out into a ſpike, beſet about with Flowers like Sow Thiſtle, of a blew or azure colour: I brought home one of the Plants which was between twelve and thirteen Foot in length, I wondered at it the more for that ſo large and tall a Plant ſhould grow from ſo ſmall a Root, conſiſting of ſlender white ſtrings little bigger than Bents, and not many of them, and none above a Finger long, ſpreading under the upper cruſt of the Earth; the whole Plant is full of Milk, and of a ſtrong ſavour.

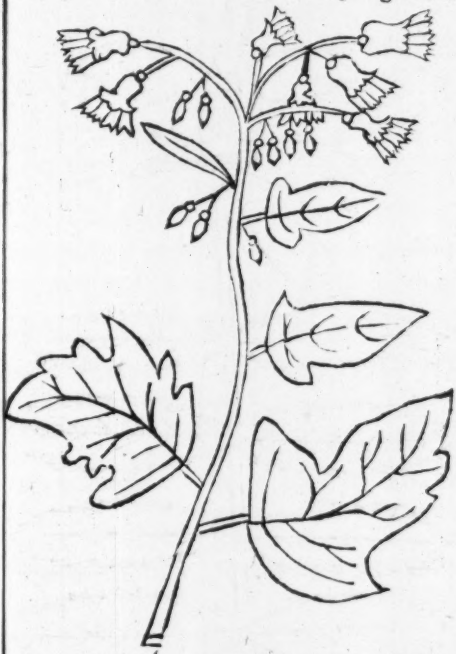
(5.)

This Plant I found in a gloomy dry Wood under an Oak, 1670. the 18*th* of *Auguſt*, afterwards I found it in open Champain grounds, but yet ſomewhat ſcarce: The Root is about the bigneſs of a *French* Walnut, the Bark thereof is

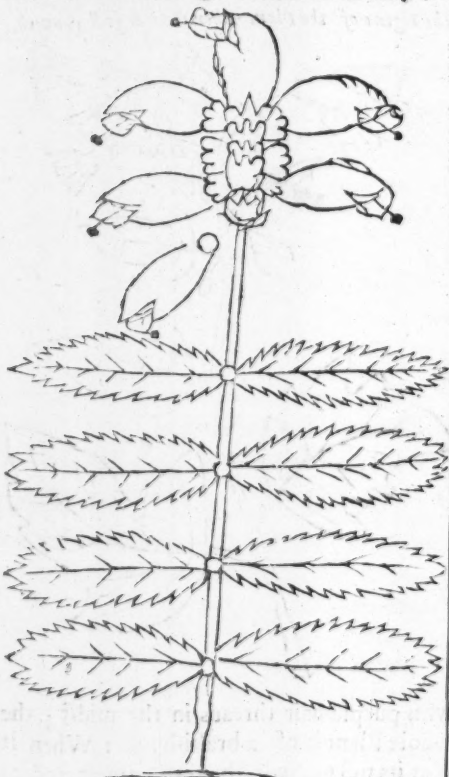
The Plant when it ſprings up firſt.

brown, and rugged, within of a yelloviſh Colour, from whence ariſeth a ſlender ſtalk, no bigger than an Oat ſtraw, about two Cubits in height, ſomewhat better then a handful above the Root ſhooteth out one Leaf of a Graſs Green colour, and an Inch or two above that, another Leaf, and ſo four or five at a greater diſtance one from another, till they come within a handful of the top, where upon ſlender foot ſtalks grow the Flowers four or five, more or fewer, cluſtering together in pale long green husks milk white, conſiſting of ten ſmall Leaves, ſnipt a little on the edges with

The Figure of the Plant when it is at full growth.



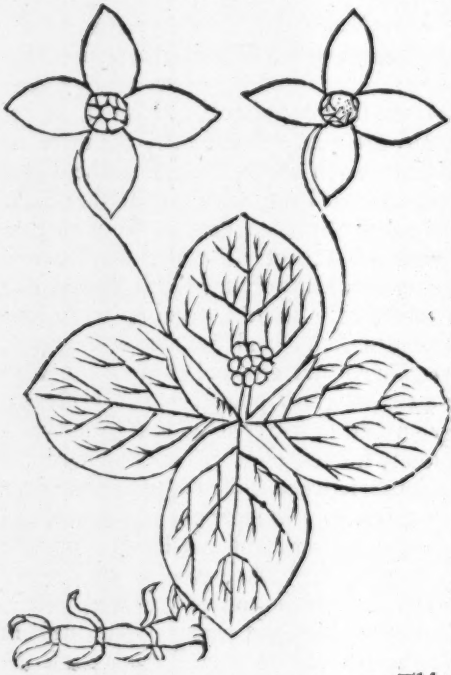
with purple hair threads in the midſt; the whole Plant is of a brakiſh taſt: When it is at its full growth the ſtalks are as red as Blood.



(6.)

This Plant Flowers in *Auguſt*, and grows in wet Ground; it is about three or four foot in height, having a ſquare ſlender ſtalk chamfered, hollow and tuff, the Leaves grow at certain diſtances one againſt another, of the colour of *Egrimony* Leaves ſharpe pointed, broadeſt in the midſt about an Inch and half, and three or four Inches in length, ſnipt about the edges like a Nettle Leaf, at the top of the Stalk for four or five Inches thick, ſet with pale green husks, out of which the Flowers grow, conſiſting of one Leaf, ſhaped like the head of a Serpent, opening at the top like a mouth, and hollow throughout, containing four crooked pointels, and on the top of every pointel a ſmall gliſtering green button, covered with a little white woolly matter, by which they are with the pointels faſtened cloſe together and ſhore up the tip of the upper chap, the crooked pointels are very ſtiff and hard, from the bottom of the husks, wherein the Flower ſtands, from the top of the Seed Veſſel, ſhoots out a white thread which runs in at the bottom of the Flower, and ſo

out at the mouth; the whole Flower is milk white, the inside of the chaps reddish, the Root I did not observe.

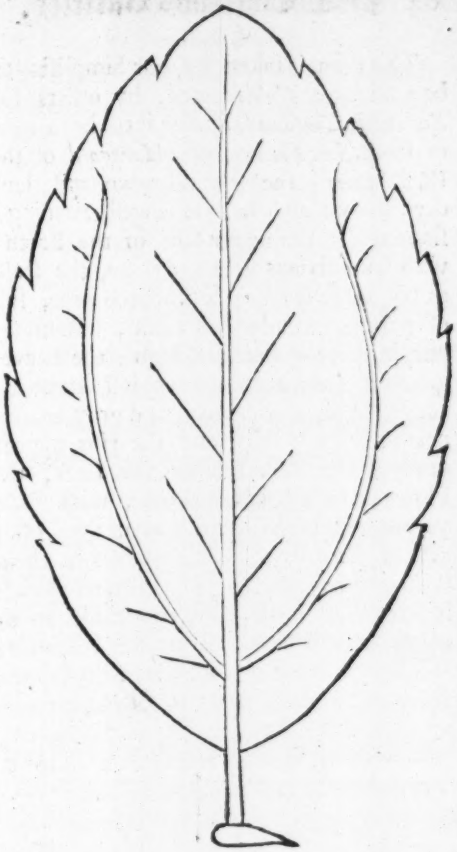


7. This

(7.)

This Plant I take for a varigated Herb *Paris, True Love* or *One Berry*, or rather *One Flower*, which is milk white, and made up with four Leaves, with many black threads in the middle, upon every thread grows a Berry (when the Leaves of of the Flower are fallen) as big as a white peaſe, of a light red colour when they are ripe, and cluſtering together in a round form as big as a Pullets Egg, which at diſtance ſhews but as one Berry, very pleaſant in taſte, and not unwholſome; the Root, Leaf, and Flower differ not from our *Engliſh* kind, and their time of blooming and ripening agree, and therefore doubtleſs a kind of *Herba Paris.*

The small Sun Flower, or Marygold of America.



(8.)

This Plant is taken by our Simpliſts to be a kind of *Golden Rod*, by others for *Sarazens Conſound*, I judge it to be a kind of ſmall *Sun Flower*, or *Marygold* of the *Weſt Indies*; the Root is brown and ſlender, a foot and half in length, running a ſlope under the upper face of the Earth, with ſome ſtrings here and there, the ſtalk as big as the ſteal of a Tobacco pipe, full of pith, commonly browniſh, ſometimes purple, three or four foot high, the Leaves grow at a diſtance one againſt another, rough, hard, green above, and gray underneath, ſlightly ſnipt and the ribs appear moſt on the back ſide of the Leaf, the Flower is of a bright yellow, with little yellow cups in the midſt, as in the *Marygold* of *Peru*, with black threads in them with yellow pointels, the Flower ſpreads it ſelf abroad out of a cup made up of many green beards, not unlike a Thiſtle; Within a handful of the top of the ſtalk (when the Flower is fallen, growes an excreníe or knob as big as a Walnut, which being broken yieldeth a kind of *Turpentine* or rather *Roſen*.

What

What Cutchenele is.

The ſtalk beneath and above the knob, covered with a multitude of ſmall Bugs, about the bigneſs of a great flea, which I preſume will make good *Cutchenele*, ordered as they ſhould be before they come to have Wings: They make a perfect Scarlet Colour to Paint with, and durable.

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4. *Of ſuch Plants as have ſprung up ſince the* Engliſh *Planted and kept Cattle in* New-England.

Couch Graſs.
Shepherds Purſe.
Dandelion.
Groundſel.
Sow Thiſtle.
Wild Arrach.
Night Shade, with the white Flower.
Nettlesſtinging, which was the firſt Plant taken notice of.
Mallowes.

Plantain,

Plantain, which the *Indians* call *Engliſh-Mans Foot*, as though produced by their treading.
Black Henbane.
Wormwood.
Sharp pointed Dock.
Patience.
Bloodwort.
And I ſuſpect *Adders Tongue.*
Knot Graſs.
Cheek weed.
Compherie, with the white Flower.
May weed, excellent for the Mother; ſome of our *Engliſh* Houſwives call it *Iron Wort*, and make a good Unguent for old Sores.
The great *Clot Bur.*
Mullin, with the white Flower.

Q. What became of the influence of thoſe Planets that produce and govern theſe Planets before this time!

I have now done with ſuch Plants as grow wild in the Country in great plenty, (although I have not mentioned all) I ſhall now in the Fifth place give you to underſtand

ſtand what *Engliſh* Herbs we have growing in our Gardens that proſper there as well as in their proper Soil, and of ſuch as do not, and alſo of ſuch as will not grow there at all.

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5. *Of ſuch Garden Herbs (amongſt us) as do thrive there, and of ſuch as do not.*

Cabbidge growes there exceeding well.
Lettice.
Sorrel.
Parſley.
Marygold.
French Mallowes
Chervel.
Burnet.
Winter Savory.
Summer Savory.
Time.
Sage.
Carrats.
Parſnips of a prodigious ſize.
Red Beetes.
Radiſhes.

Radishes.
Turnips.
Purslain.
Wheat.
Rye.
Barley, which commonly degenerates into *Oats.*
Oats.

Pease of all sorts, and the best in the World; I never heard of, nor did see in eight Years time, one Worm eaten Pea.

Garden Beans.

Naked Oats, there called *Silpee*, an excellent grain used instead of Oat Meal, they dry it in an Oven, or in a Pan upon the fire, then beat it small in a Morter.

Another standing Dish in New-England.

And when the Milk is ready to boil, they put into a pottle of Milk about ten or twelve spoonfuls of this Meal, so boil it leasurely, stirring of it every foot, least it burn too; when it is almost boiled enough, they hang the Kettle up higher, and let it stew only, in short time it will thicken like a Custard; they season it with

with a little Sugar and Spice, and ſo ſerve it to the Table in deep Baſons, and it is altogether as good as a White-pot.

For People weakned with long Sickneſs.

It exceedingly nouriſheth and ſtrengthens people weakned with long Sickneſs.

Sometimes they make Water Gruel with it, and ſometimes thicken their Fleſh Broth either with this or *Homminey*, if it be for Servants.

Spear Mint.
Rew, will hardly grow.
Fetherfew proſpereth exceedingly.
Southern Wood, is no Plant for this Country. Nor,
Roſemary. Nor
Bayes.
White Satten groweth pretty well, ſo doth
Lavender Cotton. But
Lavender is not for the climate.
Penny Royal.
Smalledge.
Ground Ivy, or *Ale Hoof.*
Gilly Flowers will continue two Years.

Fennel

Fennel must be taken up, and kept in a warm Cellar all Winter.

Houſleek proſpereth notably.

Holly hocks.

Enula Campana, in two Years time the Roots rot.

Comferie, with white Flowers.

Coriander, and

Dill. and

Annis thrive exceedingly, but *Annis Seed*, as alſo the Seed of *Fennel* ſeldom come to maturity; the Seed of *Annis* is commonly eaten with a fly.

Clary never laſts but one Summer, the Roots rot with the Froſt.

Sparagus thrives exceedingly, ſo does *Garden Sorrel*, and

Sweet Bryer, or *Eglantine.*

Bloodwort but ſorrily, but

Patience, and

Engliſh Roſes, very pleaſantly.

Celandine, by the Weſt Country men called *Kenning Wort*, grows but ſlowly.

Muſchata, as well as in *England.*

Dittander, or *Pepper Wort*, flouriſheth notably, and ſo doth.

Tanſie.

Musk Mellons are better then our *Engliſh*, and.

Cucum

Cucumbers.

Pompions, there be of ſeveral kinds, ſome proper to the Country, .y are dryer then our *Engliſh* Pompions, and better taſted; you may eat them green.

The ancient New-England ſtanding Diſh.

But the Houſwives manner is to ſlice them when ripe, and cut them into dice, and ſo fill a pot with them of two or three Gallons, and ſtew them upon a gentle fire a whole day, and as they ſink, they fill again with freſh Pompions, not putting any liquor to them; and when it is ſtew'd enough, it will look like bak'd Apples; this they Diſh, putting Butter to it, and a little Vinegar, (with ſome Spice, as Ginger, &c.) which makes it tart like an Apple, and ſo ſerve it up to be eaten with Fiſh or Fleſh: It provokes Urin extreamly and is very windy.

Sixthly and lastly,

Of Stones, Minerals, Metals and Earths.

AS first, the *Emrald* which grows in flat Rocks, and is very good.

Rubies, which here are very watry. I have heard a story of an *Indian*, that found a stone, up in the Country, by a great Pond as big as an Egg, that in a dark Night would give a light to read by; but I take it to be but a story.

Diamond, which are very brittle, and therefore of little worth.

Crystal, called by our West Country Men the *Kenning Stone*; by *Sebegug* Pond is found in considerable quantity, not far from thence is a Rock of Crystal called the *Moose* Rock, because in shape like a *Moose*, and

Muscovy Glass, both white and purple of reasonable content.

Black Lead.

Bole Armoniack.

Red

Red and Yellow *Oker.*
Terra Sigilla.
Vitriol.
Antimony.
Arſnick, too much.
Lead.
Tin.
Tin Glaſs.
Silver.

Iron, in abundance, and as good bog Iron as any in the World.

Copper. It is reported that the French have a *Copper* Mine at *Port Royal*, that yieldeth them twelve Ounces of pure *Copper* out of a Pound of *Oar*.

I ſhall conclude this Section with a ſtrange Cure effected upon a Drummers Wife, much afflicted with a Wolf in her Breaſt; the poor Woman lived with her Husband at a Town called by the *Indians*, *Caſco*, but by the *Engliſh*, *Famouth*; where for ſome time ſhe ſwaged the Pain of her Sore, by bathing it with ſtrong Malt Beer, which it would

ſuck in greedily, as if ſome living Creature: When ſhe could come by no more Beer, (for it was brought from *Boſton*, along the Coaſts by Merchants,) ſhe made uſe of *Rhum*, a ſtrong Water drawn from Sugar Canes, with which it was lull'd a ſleep; at laſt, (to be rid of it altogether) ſhe put a quantity of *Arſnick* to the *Rhum*, and bathing of it as formerly, ſhe utterly deſtroyed it, and Cured her ſelf; but her kind Husband, who ſucked out the Poyſon as the Sore was healing, loſt all his Teeth, but without further danger or inconvenience.

An ADDITION *of ſome* RARITIES *over-ſlipt.*

THe *Star Fiſh*, having fine points like a Star, the whole Fiſh no bigger then the Palm of a Mans hand, of a tough ſubſtance like leather, and about an Inch in thickneſs, whitiſh underneath, and of the Colour of a Cucumber above, and ſomewhat ruff: When it is warm in ones hand, you may perceive a ſtiff motion, turning down one point, and thruſting up another: It is taken to be poyſonous; they are very common, and found thrown up on the Rocks by the Sea ſide.

Sea Bream, which are plentifully taken upon the Sea Coaſts, their Eyes are accounted rare Meat, whereupon the proverbial compariſon, *It is worth a Sea Breams Eye.*

Blew Fiſh, or *Horſe*, I did never ſee any of them in *England*; they are as big uſually as the *Salmon*, and better Meat by far: It is common in *New-England* and eſteemed the beſt ſort of Fiſh next to *Rock Cod*.

Cat Fiſh, having a round Head, and great glaring Eyes like a Cat: They lye for the moſt part in holes of Rocks, and are diſcovered by their Eyes: It is an excelling Fiſh.

Munk Fiſh, a flat Fiſh like ſcate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl.

Clam, or *Clamp*, a kind of *Shell Fiſh*, a white Muſcle.

An Acharistor, For Pin and Web.]

Sheath Fiſh, which are there very plentiful, a delicate Fiſh, as good as a *Prawn*, covered with a thin Shell like the ſheath of a Knife, and of the colour of a *Muſcle*.

Which ſhell Calcin'd and Pulveriz'd, is excellent to take off a Pin and Web, or any

any kind of Filme growing over the Eye.

Morſe, or *Sea Horſe*, having a great Head, wide Jaws, armed with Tuſhes as white as Ivory, of body as big as a Cow, proportioned like a Hog, of browniſh bay, ſmooth skin'd and impenetrable, they are frequent at the Iſle of *Sables*, their Teeth are worth eight Groats the Pound; the beſt Ivory being Sold but for half the Money.

For Poyſon.

It is very good againſt Poyſon.

For the Cramp.

As alſo for the Cramp, made into Rings.

For the Piles.

And a ſecret for the *Piles*, if a wiſe Man have the ordering of it.

The *Manaty*, a Fiſh as big as a Wine pipe, moſt excellent Meat; bred in the Rivers of *Hiſpaniola* in the *Weſt Indies*; it hath Teats, and nouriſheth its young ones with Milk; it is of a green Colour, and taſteth like Veal.

For the Stone Collick.

There is a Stone taken out of the Head that is rare for the *Stone* and *Collect.*

To provoke Urine.

Their Bones beat to a Powder and drank with convenient Liquors, is a gallant Urin provoking Medicine.

For Wound and Bruiſe.

An *Indian*, whoſe Knee was bruiſed with a fall, and the Skin and Fleſh ſtrip'd down to the middle of the Calf of his Leg; Cured himſelf with *Water Lilly* Roots boyled and ſtamped.

For Swellings of the Foot.

An *Indian* Webb, her Foot being very much ſwell'd and inflamed, aſſwaged the ſwelling, and took away the inflamation with our Garden or *Engliſh Patience*, the Roots roaſted. *f. Cataplaſ. Anno* 1670. *June* 28.

To diſſolve a Scirrhous Tumour.

An *Indian* diſſolv'd a *Scirrhous Tumour* in the Arm and Hip, with a fomentation of Tobacco, applying afterwards the Herb ſtamp'd betwixt two ſtones.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF AN

INDIAN SQUA.

NOw (gentle Reader) having treſpaſſed upon your patience a long while in the peruſing of theſe rude Obſervations, I ſhall, to make you amends, preſent you by way of Divertiſement, or Recreation, with a Coppy of Verſes made ſometime ſince upon the Picture of a young and handſome *Gypſie*, not improperly transferred upon the *Indian SQUA*, or Female *Indian*, trick'd up in all her bravery.

The Men are ſomewhat Horſe Fac'd, and generally Faucious, *i. e.* without Beards; but the Women many of them have

have very good Features; ſeldome without a *Come to me*, or *Cos Amoris*, in their Countenance; all of them black Eyed, having even ſhort Teeth, and very white; their Hair black, thick and long, broad Breaſted; handſome ſtreight Bodies, and ſlender, conſidering their conſtant looſe habit: Their limbs cleanly, ſtraight, and of a convenient ſtature, generally, as plump as Partridges, and ſaving here and there one, of a modeſt deportment.

Their Garments are a pair of Sleeves of Deer, or Mooſe skin dreſt, and drawn with lines of ſeveral Colours into Aſiatick Works, with Buskins of the ſame, a ſhort Mantle of Trading Cloath, either Blew or Red, faſtened with a knot under the Chin, and girt about the middle with a Zone, wrought with white and blew Beads into pretty Works; of theſe Beads they have Bracelets for their Neck and Arms, and Links to hang in their Ears, and a fair Table curiouſly made up with Beads likewiſe, to wear before their Breaſt; their Hair they Combe backward, and tye it up ſhort with a Border, about two handfulls broad, wrought

wrought in Works as the other with their Beads: But enough of this.

The *POEM.*

WHether White or Black be beſt
Call your Senſes to the queſt;
And your touch ſhall quickly tell
The Black in ſoftneſs doth excel,
And in ſmoothneſs; but the Ear,
What, can that a Colour hear?
No, but 'tis your Black ones Wit
That doth catch, and captive it.
And if Slut and Fair be one,
Sweet and Fair, there can be none:
Nor can ought ſo pleaſe the taſt
As what's brown and lovely dreſt:
And who'll ſay, that that is beſt
To pleaſe ones Senſe, diſpleaſe the reſt?

Maugre

Maugre then all that can be ſed
In flattery of White and Red:
Thoſe flatterers themſelves muſt ſay
That darkneſs was before the Day:
And ſuch perfection here appears
It neither Wind nor Sun-ſhine fears.

A Chronological TABLE *Of the moſt remarkable paſſages in that part of* America, *known to us by the name of* NEW-ENGLAND.

Anno Dom. 1492. *Chriſt. Columbus* diſcovered *America.*

1516. The Voyage of Sir *Thomas Pert*, Vice Admiral of *England*, and Sir *Sebaſtian Cabota* to *Brazile*, *&c.*

1527. *New-found-Land*, diſcovered by the *Engliſh.*

1577. Sir *Francis Drake* began his Voyage about the World.

Anno

Anno Dom.

1585. *Nova Albion* discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and by him so Named.

1585. *April* 9. Sir *Richards Greeneville* was sent by Sir *Water Rawleigh* with a Fleet of Seven Sail to *Virginia*, and was stiled the General of *Virginia*.

1586. Captain *Thomas Candish*, a *Suffolk* Gentleman, began his Voyage round about the World, with three Ships past the Streights of *Magellan*, burn'd and ransack'd in the entry of *Chile*, *Peru*, and *New-Spain*, near the great Island *California* in the South Sea; and returned to *Plymouth* with a precious Booty *Anno Dom.* 1588. *September* the 8*th*; being the third since *Magellan* that circuited the Earth.

1588. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* first discovered *Virginia*, by him so Named, in honour of our Virgin Queen.

1595. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* discovered *Guiana*.

1606.

Anno Dom.

1606. A Collony ſent to *Virginia*.

1614. *Bermudas* Planted.

1618. The blazing Star; then *Plymouth* Plantation began in *New-England*.

1628. The *Maſſachuſets* Colony Planted, and *Salem* the firſt Town therein Built.

1629. The firſt Church gathered in this Colony was at *Salem*; from which Year to this preſent Year, is 43 Years.

In the compaſs of theſe Years, in this Colony, there hath been gathered Fourty Churches, and 120 Towns built in all the Colonies of *New-England*.

The Church of Chriſt at *Plymouth*, was Planted in *New-England* Eight Years before others.

1630. The Governour and Aſſiſtants arrived

Anno Dom.

arrived with their Pattent for the *Maſſachuſets.*

1630. The Lady *Arabella* in *New-England.*

1630. When the Government was eſtabliſhed, they Planted on *Noddles* Iſland.

1631. Captain *John Smith* Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New-England*, Dyed.

1631. Mr. *Mavericke* Miniſter at *Dorcheſter* in *New-England.*

1631. *John Winthorpe* Eſq; choſen the firſt time Governour, he was eleven times Governour; ſome ſay Nineteen times; eleven Years together; the other Years by intermiſſion.

1631. *John Wilſon* Paſtor of *Charles* Town.

Anno

Anno Dom.

1631. Sir *R. Saltingſtall* at *Water Town* came into *New-England.*

1631. Mr. *Rog. Harlackinden* was a Majeſtrate, and a Leader of their Military Forces.

Dr. *Wilſon* gave 1000 *l.* to *New-England*, with which they ſtored themſelves with great Guns.

1633. Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, Mr. *Haynes*, and Mr. *John Cotton*, came over together in one Ship.

1634. The Country was really placed in a poſture of War, to be in readineſs at all times.

1635. *Hugh Peters* went over for *New-England.*

1636. *Connecticat* Colony Planted.

Anno Dom.

1637. The *Pequites* Wars, in which were Slain Five or Six Hundred *Indians.*

Miniſters that have come from *England*, chiefly in the Ten firſt Years, Ninety Four: Of which returned Twenty Seven: Dyed in the Country Thirty Six: Yet alive in the Country Thirty One.

The Number of Ships that tranſported Paſſengers to *New-England* in theſe times, was 298. ſuppoſed: Men, Women, and Children, as near as can be gheſſed 21200.

1637. The firſt Synod at *Cambridge* in *New-England*, where the *Antinomian* and *Famaliſtical* Errors were confuted; 80 Errors now amongſt the *Maſſachuſets.*

1638. *New-Haven* Colony began.

Mrs. *Hutchinſon* and her erronious companions baniſhed the *Maſſachuſets* Colony.

Anno

Anno Dom.

A terrible Earth quake throughout the Country.

Mr. *John Harvard*, the Founder of *Harvard* College (at *Cambridge* in *New-England*) Deceaſed, gave 700 *l.* to the Erecting of it.

1639. Firſt Printing at *Cambridge* in *New-England.*

1639. A very ſharp Winter in *New-England.*

1642. *Harvard* College Founded with a publick Library.

Miniſters bred in *New-England*, and (excepting about 10,) in *Harvard* College 132; of which dyed in the Country 10; now living 81; removed to *England* 41.

1643. The firſt combination of the Four United Colonies, *viz. Plymouth*, *Maſſachuſets*, *Connecticut*, and *New-Haven.*

Anno Dom.

1646. The ſecond Synod at *Cambridge* touching the duty and power of Majeſtrates in matters of Religion: Secondly, the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. *Eliot* firſt Preached to the *Indians* in their Native Language.

1647. Mr. *Thomas Hooker* Died.

1648. The third Synod at *Cambridge*, publiſhing the Platform of Diſcipline.

1649. Mr. *John Winthorpe* Governour, now Died.

This Year a ſtrange multitude of *Caterpillers* in *New-England.*

Thrice ſeven Years after the Planting of the *Engliſh* in *New-England*, the *Indians* of *Maſſachuſets* being 30000 able Men were brought to 500.

1651. *Hugh Peters*, and Mr. *Wells* came for *England.*

Anno

Anno Dom.

1652. Mr. *John Cotton* Dyed.

1653. The great Fire in *Boston* in *New-England.*

Mr. *Thomas Dudley*, Governour of the *Massachusets*, Dyed this Year.

1654. *Major Gibbons* Died in *New-England.*

1655. *Jamaica* Taken by the *English.*

1657. The *Quakers* arrived in *New-England*, at *Plymouth.*

1659. Mr. *Henry Dunster* the first President of *Harvard* College now Dyed.

1661. Major *Atherton* Dyed in *New-England.*

1663. Mr. *John Norton* Pastor of *Boston* in *New-England*, Dyed suddenly.

Anno Dom.

Mr. *Samuel Stone*, Teacher of *Hartford* Church, Dyed this Year.

1664. The whole *Bible* Printed in the *Indian* Language finiſhed.

The *Manadaes*, called New *Amſterdam*, now called New *York*; ſurrendred up to His Majeſties Commiſſioners (for the ſettling of the reſpective Colonies in *New-England*, *viz.* Sir *Robert Carr*, Collonel *Nicols*, Collonel *Cartwright*, and Mr. *Samuel Mavericke*,) in *September*, after thirteen Dayes the Fort of *Arania*, now *Albania*; twelve Dayes after that, the Fort *Awſapha*; then *de la Ware* Caſtle Man'd with *Dutch* and *Sweeds*; the Three firſt Forts and Towns being Built upon the great River *Mohegan*, otherwiſe called *Hudſons* River.

In *September* appeared a great Comet for the ſpace of three Months.

1665. Mr. *John Indicot*, Governour of the *Maſſachuſets* Dyed.

Anno

Anno Dom.

A thousand Foot sent this Year by the *French* King to *Canada*.

Captain *Davenport* killed with Lightning at the Castle by *Boston* in *New-England*, and several Wounded.

1666. The *Small Pox* at *Boston*. Seven slain by Lightning, and divers Burnt: This Year also *New-England* had cast away, and taken 31 Vessels, and some in 1667.

1667. Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Boston* Dyed, aged 79 Years.

1670. At a place called *Kenibunck*, which is in the Province of *Meyne*, a Colony belonging to the Heir of that Honourable Knight Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*; not far from the River side, a piece of Clay Ground was thrown up by a Mineral vapour (as we supposed) over the tops of high Oaks that grew between it and the River, into the River, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole two Yards square, wherein were thousands of Clay

Anno Dom.

Clay Bullets as big as Muſquet Bullets, and pieces of Clay in ſhape like the Barrel of a Muſquet.

1671. Elder *Penn* dyed at *Boſton*.

1672. Mr. *Richard Bellingham*, Governour of the *Maſſachuſets* in *New-England*.

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